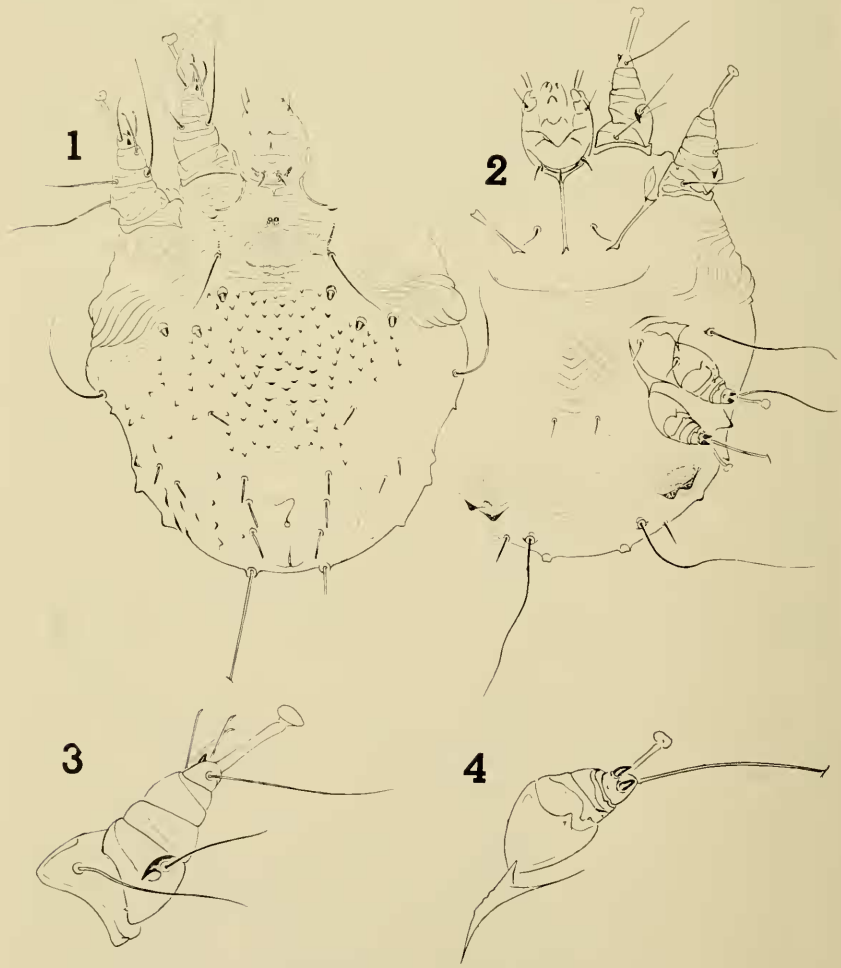


A NEW MITE, *PROSARCOPTES SCANLONI*, FROM MONKEY
(ACARINA : SARCOPTIDAE)

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The genus *Prosarcoptes* Lavoipierre, 1960, contains only one species, *Prosarcoptes pitheci* (Philippe, 1948). This genus, although closely related to *Sarcoptes*, differs in having ambulacra on all legs of the female, whereas in *Sarcoptes* only legs I and II possess these ambulacra.



Prosarcoptes scanloni, new species. Fig. 1, dorsum, female; fig. 2, venter female; fig. 3, leg I, female; fig. 4, leg IV, female.

In July, 1963, Major J. E. Scanlon of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Thailand, sent two specimens of a sarcoptid mite for identification. These were taken from the monkey *Macaca irus* and were reported to be the apparent cause of depilation of several individuals. Examination showed these mites to be another species of the genus *Prosarcoptes*.

***Prosarcoptes scanloni*, new species**

(Figs. 1-4)

This species closely resembles *Prosarcoptes pitheci* (Philippe). It differs in the shape of the ventral apodemes in the region of legs III and IV, and in possessing two posterior ventral sclerotic areas each having large triangular projections.

Female. Palpi typical for family, short, stout, with two long dorsal setae of equal length and one shorter ventral seta. Propodosoma with small anterior median shield with two short setae; one large posterior shield without setae; a pair of long whiplike setae laterad of shield; and transverse striae as figured. Hysterosoma with transverse striae possessing large triangular lobes (much larger on lateral margins of body), and lacking on the posterior area of *bursa copulatrix*. Dorsal hysterosomal setae short, the three anterior pairs peglike; humeral setae whiplike; two pairs of long, whiplike posterior setae. Ventral striae transverse: posterior to coxae IV a pair of small sclerotized shields, each with two strong triangular lobes. Legs I to IV each with embulacra; setation as figured. Body 236 μ long by 196 μ wide.

The female holotype, U.S. National Museum No. 2981 and a female paratype were collected from a monkey, *Macaca irus*, in Thailand, July, 1963, by Major John E. Scanlon, for whom this species is named.

REFERENCES

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